striking a blow on your right wing? A. I think that the first vague rumons of Jackson being at Frederickshall reached use on the 24th of June, and on the atternoon of the 25th I received some other information. But I do not lamb: I got what I regarded full authentic information

shink I got what I regarded full authentic information satil the 27th.

Q. How long before the battle of Gaines' Mill did you receive that information? A. The day before, I think.

Q. What wase the strength of your right wing just prior is the battle of Gaines' Mill? A. At that time there were three divisions, the strength of which was probably less than 35,000 men. That is a mere estimate on my part, for I do not now remember what the strength was.

Q. As soon as you had reast-nable cause to believe that the enemy proposed to attack you in force, should not the two wings of your army have been united to repel the attack? And was this done? And if not, why not? A. The right wing was drawn in to the immediate vicinity of the bridges as soon as was practicable under the circumplances, after we knew definitely of Jackson's approach. The intentions of the enemy were difficult to divine. He speared in force on both banks of the chickanoming, and made several sharp stacks on the right bank as well as on the left. So that I do not think more troops could steely have been sent to the support of Force at Gaines' bern than were actually sent.

Q. What advantage was gained by leaving the right week.

Q. What advantage was gained by leaving the right

been brought to the same side of the river before they actually ware.

Q. What advantage was gained by leaving the right wing of our army to be attacked by a greatly superior farce? A. It presented the enemy from peting on our flank and rear; and, in my opinion, enabled us to withstrone the army and its material.

Q. Will you explain what was done by the right wing our army at the time, or about the time, the left was managed with the enemy, which saved our flank from attack, and enabled the army and its material to be withstrone. A. By despents fighting they influed so great a test upon the enemy as to check his movement on the left bank of the river, and gave us time to get our material out of the stage.

the river, and gave us time to get our maleriet out of the may.

Q. Could not the enemy have been held in check, with less loss and exposure to us, if our whole army had been placed on the right bank of the Chickahominy before the battle of Games' Mill, and his attempt to cross resisted?

A. No. I think is was better as it was.

Q. What portion of the left wing, if any, was sent to General Porter during the battle of Games' Mill, and at what time was it sent! And was any portion of it ordered to his assistance and then recalled! And if so, why was it recalled after it surried to go over? A I have no re-obserted to flow a self-count division was ordered over. I cannot give the flours without consulting papers.

Q. Was it recalled after it surried to go over? A I have no re-obserted of Slocum being stopped. If there was anything of that kmi it must have been at a very early period of the day. I think two brigades of General Somer's command cause of the lay. I think two brigades of General Somer's command count of the battle of the day, but I do not think they crossed the river.

Q. Ind you suppose the enemy to be your superior in that I did.

Q. And did you suppose the distinct that you would be shiged to retreat? A. It was a contingency I thought of. But my impression is that up to the time of the battle of Stanes' Mill I still hoped that we should be able to hold for own.

Q. It the sugmy was your superior in numbers, was

James river the true line of operations, and that the proper policy to be pursued was to reintorce the Army of the Protomae, and continue the movement on Richmond in that direction.

Q. Row many available men did you estimate that you had at Harrison's Bar, and how many more would you have required in order to make a successful attempt upon Richmond! A. I think I had about \$5,000 or 90,000 men at Harrison's Bar, and I would have undertaken snother movement in advance with about 20,000 more of reinforcements. My view east, that petly much excepting that the poermanent could have convolled ought to have been muzed on the James ricer. I did not think the enemy would trouble Washington so long as we had a powerful army in the vicinity of Richmond, and did not abare the apprehensions for the safety of Washington that were eatertained by a great many. I asked for 20,000 men at its, on the ground that I though the army should be astrong as possible, and as little as possible left to chances. When General Halleck came down to Harrison's Bar, my recollection is that he stated that 20,000, or something about that number, was all that could be had and I said that I would try it again with that number I have no recollection of having asked at a subsequent period for a greater number than 20,000 as a necessary proliminary to a movement.

Q. About how many men were best in killed, wounded and missing from your army from the 25th of June until you reached Harrison's Landing than they were when you were in front of Harrison's Landing than they were when you were in front of Hermond, and before Janzsen had formed a junction with the rest of the patients which had just taken place upon the effect of the battles which had just taken place upon the effect of the battles which had just taken place upon the effect of the battles which had just taken place upon the effect of the battles which had just taken place upon the effect of the battles which had just taken place upon the effect of the battles which had just taken place upon t

M'CLELLAN FUT IN COMMAND OF THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON.

Q. What position did you occupy after your arrival at Alexandria, and you had forwarded the troops which had been under your command to the assistance of General Pope? A. I saw for same little time—one or tree days, face or three days perhape—without one position; merely all my crass relicions and young necknother of Soptember, I received verbal instructions from General Balicek to take command of the ofences of Wachington. I was, however, expressly prohibited from, in any way, assiming any control over the troops under General Pope. I think is was on the next day after that that I was instructed verbally, by the Frenderst and General I hallock, to go out and meet the army, which was coming in, and to assume command of it when it approached the position that I considered it ought to occupy for defensive purposes and to pest it properly.

M'CLELLAN ENTERIAD UPON THE ANTIERAM GAMPAION WITHOUT ORDERS.

Q. How long did You remain in command of the defences of Wachington, and what orders did you next receive, and from white? A. I do not think that order, assiming the command of the defences of Wachington, was ever rescinded, or any other one insued in its piace. Fand stody orders are the contract of the de-contract of the defence of Wachington, was ever rescinded, or any other one insued in its piace. Fand stody orders are supplied to the de-contract of the de-con

of the day varying several times, but finally resulting in our favor. It became necessary to throw Frankin's corps acrose the Antekam to support our right soon after it reached the field of battle. In the centre the effort was confined mainly to artillery practice. On the left Burnside crossed the river somewhere about noon, and, after severe fighting, gained possession of the beight which was the object of his attack, but was finally obliged to yield it to the attack of a superior force, still holding a position on the further bank of the stream. The next morning I found that our loss had been so great, and there was so much disorganization in some of the commands, that I did not consider it proper to renew the attack that day, a specially as I was sure of the arrival that day of two fresh divisions, amounting to about 15,000 men. As an instance of the condition of some of the troops that morning, I happen to receive the returns of the Fort corps—General Hoober's corps—made the morning of the 18th, by which there were stoned 5,000 men reported present for stag. Four days after that 500 men reported present for stag. Four days after that 500 men reported present for stag. Four days after that the returns of the same corps showed 13,500, i had arranged, however, to renew the attack at daybreak on the 16th But I learned some time during the hight, or early in the morning, that the enemy had abandoned his position. It alterwards proved that he moved with great rapidity, and not being encumbered by wagens was enabled to get his troops across the river bofors we could do him any serious injury. I think that, falsing into consideration what the troop had gone through, we got as much out of them in this Anticiam campaign as human endurance could bear.

By Mr. Odell—

Q. What was your force at Antietam? A. I think that before these two divisions I alitioded to came up our force was about 90,000 ment—out far from that, it may have been 96,000 or 96,000. There were by no means that many engaged in the battle.

Q. What wa

NEWS FROM HOOKER'S ARMY.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 27, 1863.

Last night Secretary Seward, accompanied by Assistant Secretary Fred. W. Seward, the Providen and Swedish Ministers, Judge Pell, and other distinguished personages. arrived at headquarters. A number of ladies accompanied the party. To-day the distinguished visitors reviewed a considerable body of troops, and subsequently departed Everything remains quiet on the other side. The enemy

has moved a large force up near the fords, and also dis-plays an increased number in the vicinity of Fredericks-

days, that the rebels were about to abandon their present position. Nothing definite, however, is yet known con position. Nothing definite, however, is yet known con-cerning such a movement. Frizoners are bringly in al-most daily from the outposts, but their information is conflicting and unsatisficatory.

A Freder cknown rebot correspondent writes to a Rich-mond paper that his impression is confirmed that our army is windrawing from the line of the Rappalannock.

The weather to-day is warm and pleasant. The roads are improving.

Affairs this side of the river are unchanged.

Herrible Tragedy at Toledo.

Tolano, Apra 27, 1863

Aleazo Brown yesterday mandered his brother's want two children, five miles cast of this city. Af offer wards halled broase.

Additional from the Department of the Gulf.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Three Battles Won, Three Gunboats and Three Transports Captured in Three Days.

and Irish Bend.

and Hart Destroyed.

The Rebel Transports Newsboy, Gossamer and Era No. 2 Burned.

REBEL TRANSPORT CORNIE CAPTURED.

The Rebel General Ryley Killed, General Monton Missing and Colonel Clark Wounded.

Additional Names of the Killed and Wounded,

stroyed by fire, as it was found impossible to get up steam and escape up or down the Techo before our troops would overtake and seize them. The consequence was

The last accounts state that our forces are still follow-ing up the retreating, demoralized and panic stricken remnant of an army of eight thousand men which a week

remnant of an army of eight thousand man which a week ago were guarding the gate of this paradise, hourly ex-pecting reinforcements and an immediate advance of the army and navy, when a sudden, combined and over-whelming dash upon Brashear City and New Orleans

The commands of Generals Emory and Weitzel on Thursday and Friday arrived at Berwick City. General lanks and staff, who had been encamped for some days alongside the railroad, to the right, about a quarter of a mile from the dock at Brashear, embarked on board the Laurel Hill on Saturday afternoon, the 11th instant, at wenty minutes to two P. M., landing at Berwick (across the bay, about half a mile distant), remaining there about two hours, when they started for the front.

DOLDNESS OF THE ENEMY.
Ob landing at Berwick City the brigade of General Weitzel proceeded to the outskirts, ahead, and to the right. A strong infantry and cavalry force was thrown out as pickets, and the artillery posted in position, com-The enemy from the first, was very bold, and appeared determined to harass our force as much as possible, con-

esting our apparent advance with vigor, approaching to within a short distance or our pickets, showing them gelves and firing their pieces.

The following day a recounciseance was made by Cap-

panied by the cavairy companies of Captain Williamson and Lieutenant Perkins. Our party had advanced but a short distance when the enemy fired upon them, retreat-

ing behind buildings. The rebels were in easy range from Fort Buchanan, and a signal being given for the fort to

open fire, a few shells were thrown in the neighborhood of the enemy, who soon dispersed and fed hastily into the

words. The object of the reconneissance having been as complished, the party returned to Berwick City, report-

THE ARMY ADVANCING. At twelve o'clock M. the next day (Saturday, April 11)

an advance was ordered. Williamson's and Perkins' cavalry were again in the saddle, skirmining with the

The following is the order in which the advance was made - Eighth Vermont, Colonel Thomas, extreme right, One Hundred and Fourteenth New York, Colonel E. B.

Smith, right centre; One Hundred and Sixtisth New York, Lieutenant Colonel Van Patten, left centre; Twellth

York, Lieutenant Colonel Van Patten, left centre, Twelith francethent, Lieutenant Colonel Peck, left wing. Williamson in First Louisians cavity was in the extreme francish First Louisians cavity was in the extreme francish remains a straight for the left of the left of

them from fallinginto our hands.

The Battles of Fort Beasland The Queen of the West, Diana

by and to feel the way alseed. Soudienly the two robel regiments drawn up in line of battle disappeared. Their cavarity followed, and a few moments after the dense clouds of riving dost marked their course. They were hastily retreating. For two bours these clouds could be plainly seen, each moment becoming more indistinct and datant, until they finally despected. Captain Williamson's birst Louisians cryziry, of Major Robinson's command, now started in persuit. They gailoged at full speed along the road which skirts the teche, under a galling fire from the robels on the opposite bank of the river. Volley after voiley was fired as our men rode rapidly past, and for a mile on a mile and a half the discharges outloved, the fire and smoke beine easily seen by our whole force, and the shots datinctly heard. It would have been very fooish for our cavarity to return the fire, as they were expressed, while the rebels were ind in the underbrush and behind trees. Of all the firing not a man was touched. Three or foff horses were shot, however—one seriously in the body, in the meantime Captain Mack's Eighteenth New York battery was rapidly placed in position on this side of the Teche, and a sharp fire was kept up for searily an hour, the shells falling and bursting in every direction. Under this fire two regiments of Colonel's First Maine artillery, licetonant Morton, crossed the river over the pontion bridge, throwing out skirmishers and driving the enemy before them. Several shots were exchanged, but whether any of our men were killed or wounded I am mable to atle. Whilst retreating, the rebels on the other side fired the buildings along the banks of the Teche to prevent, as is supposed, their adording a shelter to our sharpahooters.

Another of the sharp fire the sharp and excels on the other side and the plantatin houses and buildings, it was found necessary for them to saying the preces of shell all around. Necessary for them to one of seck P. M. the whole force was offered to distance, our miles and a half from our o

force was utknown.

The firing ceased with the darkness, and it being found that both the lices of battle were within range of the enemy's game, an order was given that the advancement's game, an order was given that the advancement's game, an order was given that the advancement's game, an order was given that the advancement of General Paine forming the right hair or each line and General Weitzel's the left hair.

An incorrect received to fire and, when General Emery order (he right resting on the road), when General Emery ordered the Fourth Wisconsin, Colonel Bean, to be threwed forward to hold the woods and sugar house on the right of the nash road, as the enemy's defances and principal game were masked by them.

This position was contested with spirit all night. The pickets were firing and skirmishing among the trees and buildings during the whole of the time, but the ground was firmly and galiantly neid by the Fourth Wisconsin, with but small loss on our side. Lauteman Colonel Deanhad his horse shot from moter him during the engagement.

About one o'clock on Tuesday morning Colonel Bean sent a communication to General Faine, stating that under cover of the fog and darkness the enemy had been builty at work near their picket line at night, hammering and chopping, leading him to believe that they were planting batteries, or preparing in some unmarked by were planting of these facts. He at once gave General Faine permission to place an additional force in pertion to support Colonel Bean if necessary.

Before the fog lifted General Paine moved his headquarters up to the line held by the Fourth Wisconsin. The regiment was placed in line of hattle in the rear of the pourth Wisconsin and both regiments was convenienced to pake a freedment was convenienced to pake a freedment was convenienced to pake themselves in the deep partitation ditches, so that by laying down they might be substituted in the rear of the pourth Wisconsin, Fromes we ordered to place themselves in the deep partitation ditches, so that by layi

lears the meaning of the hight.

General Paine scordingly want up to the line of pick, etc in front of the Fourth Wisconsin. Proceeding cantiously be reached the extreme advance, and, from observation and information, became suiteful that the issue was withte about range, having moved from her former

though he reached the extends advance, and, from observation and information, became satisfied that the binary was within about range, having moved from her former position during the night.

As Gen. Fallie had just came to the conclusion that artiflery could be pisced in yeastion so as to easily descripter, the binars fired her thirty pound rifled Parrott, the shell massing in damperous proximity to our little force. This was at thirty-from moutha is a six. A. M., and was the signal for the second day's right to concern.

As half-past six o'clock on Monday morning a large force of the ensemy a infantry and cavalry advanced from behind their breastworks, for the purpose of regulating possibility of the second day's right behind their breastworks, for the purpose of regulating possibility of the states of the country of the read, the bufferes along the breastworks, together with he bufferes along the breastworks, together with a battery on the opposite side of the Teche, upened ayou the breast of the restor's commend. The new bravely strong their restory with spirit.

An infariry light of half as hour was kept up, our mential helding their ground, and dinnify driving the release to the shelfer of their breastworks.

While our forces and arminery were getting this position, who loth, uponed when an interest of their breastworks.

While our firees and arminery were getting the position of the loft, uponed when an interest in the mountains were sent for ward as reposition on the loft, uponed when we have sent to observe because uniters. They are of at cone.

Sometia is the mountains were sent forward to observe the movements of the lizah, and in a shout time they returned, reporting that heavy gives mich the sent forward to deserve the movements of the fillian, and in a shout time they returned, reporting that he was changing her position. A large time was given because the mountains.

A robot hastery had been very heavy, sow thest (dirity have an action for in the larter, and nearly five hundred yards iron the pic

CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE,